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NOTES OF CASES.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW—CONVICTION ON SEVERAL COUNTS.—A conviction generally on an indictment containing several counts will be sustained if any one of the counts is good and supported by the evidence. *Lehman v. United States* (C. C. A.), 127 Fed. 41.

ILLEGAL CONTRACT—COLLATERAL ATTACK.—A contract which is illegal, as contrary to public policy, is absolutely void, and may be attacked by any one and in any proceeding in which it is sought to found rights thereon. *Cumberland Tel. &c. Co. v. Evansville*, 127 Fed. 189.

BANKS AND BANKING.—Where one having certain money deposited it in a bank in the name of a third party, *held*, that he could not recover against the bank, where it acted in good faith and paid it to such third party. *Arkofsky v. State Savings Bank* (Minn.), 98 N. W. 326.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES—A statute requiring the weekly payment of wages is held, in *Republic Iron & S. Co. v. State* (Ind.), 62 L. R. A. 136, to deprive citizens of their liberty and property without due process of law, by interfering with the liberty of contract.

NEGLIGENCE—AGGRAVATION.—An aggravation of personal injuries caused by the neglect or failure of the injured person to obtain the needed medical or surgical assistance is held, in *Texas & P. R. Co. v. White* (C. C. App. 5th C.), 62 L. R. A. 90, not to be chargeable against the party by whose negligence the original injury was received.

CRIMINAL LAW—EVIDENCE—OTHER CRIMES.—Upon trial of an indictment for murder, proof of the killing of a third person is held, in *People v. Molineux* (N. Y.), 62 L. R. A. 193, not to be admissible. A very elaborate note to this case reviews all the other authorities on evidence of other crimes in criminal cases. See, *contra*, *State v. Ronk* (Minn.), 98 N. W. 334.

EQUITY JURISDICTION—FRAUDULENT USE OF CORPORATE NAME.—That a corporation has acquired its corporate name from the state, is held, in *Peck Bros. & Co. v. Peck Bros. Co.* (C. C. App. 7th C.), 62 L. R. A. 81, not to prevent a Federal court from enjoining it from using the name at the suit of a corporation of another state, if the statute permitted the corporators to select the name, and it was chosen fraudulently for the purpose of appropriating the good will of the other corporation.

SLANDER—SPECIAL DAMAGES—NECESSITY OF ALLEGATION.—1. When special damage is stated as a cause of action in slander it is necessary to